# THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1041.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.



## Tho. Rutherfoord, & Co.

*HAVE JUST RECEIVED,*

A CONSIGNMENT OF

## IRISH LINENS,

A FEW crates of Queens Ware, well assorted and a quantity of Liverpool Salt in sacks, which they will sell low, as they are desirous of rendering speedy sales.

Richmond, October 1st, 1802. W4t

## Charles Spencer

*Has just received a part of his Fall Supply of*

## GOODS,

Consisting chiefly of

*HARDWARE & CUTLERY,*

WHICH, with others daily expected from London, and his Stock on hand, will make a very complete assortment, which he is determined to sell uncommonly low.

Richmond, 5th October, 1802. eo3w.

## Ellis & Allan

Inform their Friends and the Public, that by the late arrivals from England, they have received a general assortment of

*GOODS,*

Suitable for the approaching season, which they will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, Sept. 28, 1802. 1m.

## REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

## William Galt,

Informs his Friends, that he has just received a general assortment of

## Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the piece or package.

Richmond, Sept. 28, 1802. 1m.

THE public is respectfully informed that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office is removed from the cross street below the Eagle-Tavern, to the house on the main street, nearly opposite to Messrs. Mitchell and Gairdner's, and formerly occupied by Messrs. Vandewall and Mosby, where the business from this date will be carried on under the firm of

## Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themselves that their assiduity and punctuality in business will merit the public patronage.

*THEY OFFER FOR SALE,*

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

## DRY GOODS,

*Consisting of the following articles, viz:*

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worsted Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fustians, Wildbores, Callicoes, Muslins, Irish Linens, India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cambricks, Lustrings, Persians, &c. &c. &c.

*And an assortment of*

## Hardware & Cutlery;

—ALSO—

Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, 5 Pipes Genuine Old Madeira Wine, a few casks excellent Sherry Wine, Soap, Candles, &c.

*Thomas Taylor.*

*James Brown, jun.*

1st October, 1802. tf

## To Rent,

FOR one or more years, and possession immediately given, a large and commodious three story new BRICK HOUSE, situated on Main-street, and nearly in the centre of the city of Richmond. The said house was erected for a public tavern or inn, and is supposed generally to be as well constructed or planned for the accommodation of travellers as any in the state, having thirty-seven rooms, with a front and back platform—two of said rooms are 50 feet 4 inches by nearly 23 feet—All of them are neatly finished, and 25 have fire-places with grates. There is (nearly adjoining) a two story brick family House, having 6 rooms with fire-places in each, including a wash room, which has a boiler and spring in it, and kitchen with a pump therein. There is likewise a brick dairy house, a smoke house, a large carriage house, and brick stable 73 feet by 37—neatly finished, with 42 stalls, and calculated to accommodate 82 horses, with a granary, nearly in the centre of the stable, consisting of 6 apartments, that will hold from 50 to 60 barrels of grain—the floor over the horses is tongued and groaved, on which is another granary, and sufficient room to stow away from 15 to 20 tons of hay. There is a good pump and constant spring in the stable yard, nearly opposite to the centre of the stable—the water from said spring is conveyed under ground and passes through the dairy house where there are fixed conveniencies for cooling of milk, butter, and liquors, after which it forms a spring or pool in the family yard. It is thought unnecessary to make any comments on the eligibility or situation of the stand, as it is presumed that any person or persons that wishes to rent will view the premises previous to their agreeing on the terms. For terms apply to *George Winston*, near Richmond, or the subscriber near the Meadow Bridges in Hanover county.

*Nathan Bell.*

10th Mo. 5, called October 5, 1802.

In the matter of Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler,

BANKRUPTS.

THE subscribers being duly appointed Assignees of the estate and effects of Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, bankrupts—all persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

MARCUS ELCAN, } Assignees.
WM. TEMPLE, }

Richmond, October 5th, 1802.

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.


## AN ADDRESS

*On the subject of the Report of a Committee of the House of Representatives, by* OLIVER WOLCOTT, *late Secretary of the Treasury.*

(CONTINUED.)

6th. The next observations of the committee relate to the advances for the service of the war and navy departments.

The whole sum "charged to the war departments, from the year 1797 to 1801, both inclusive," is stated by the committee to be,

Dollars 10,213,116 43

Of which they report, that "the accountant has settled, and rendered to the treasury accounts to the amount of 6,335,923 93

"Leaving a balance of 3,877,192 50 *unaccounted for, and not settled.*"

It is to be observed, that the first sum includes the amount of all balances open on the books of the accountant of the war department, on the 1st of January, 1797, *comprizing every unsettled account, from the establishment of his office,* being 1,756,391 dollars 36 cents.

The expenditures of the war department, during the five years from 1797 to 1801, inclusive, were therefore only 9,816,963 dollars 29 cents. This last amount comprises all the expenditures of the year 1797, a year when the army was on a very reduced establishment, and before any measures, attended with expense, had been adopted to repel the hostilities of France. It also comprises all the expenditures of the year 1801, although the new army was disbanded in the summer of the year 1800, and though the expenditures since the 3d of March, 1801, *have been made under the direction of the present administration.*

The expenditures of the war department, on a reduced peace establishment before the year 1798, may be estimated at one million two hundred thousand dollars per annum; this for five years would amount to 6,000,000 dollars.

The extra expenditures of the war department, in consequence of the preparations against France, therefore, amounted to no more than 3,874,000 dollars.

This last sum not only comprises the pay, subsistence and cloathing of the new army, but all expenses of fortifications, magazines, the fabrication of cannon and other arms, and the purchase of military stores: the value of these objects may be estimated at one half of the sum last mentioned.

A part of the military stores were consumed in service; the residue, constituting a liberal supply, compared with the quantity on hand in 1797, with all the other public property acquired by these expenditures, was delivered over to the present administration.

The first experiments for casting cannon were but partially successful, owing to a deficiency of skill in the country; it was even necessary to borrow cannon of the state of New-York to equip the first frigates for sea. All difficulties were finally surmounted; and the cannon afterwards cast in the United States, were equal to any which could be imported, and were attainable in any quantities which were desired.

Manufactories of small arms were established, the productions of some of which rivalled those of the first establishments in Europe. The acquisition of this skill is solely to be attributed to public encouragement, and its value is not to be estimated in money.

In respect to the navy department, the committee state the whole expenditures from 1798, when the department was established, to the 31st of March, 1801, at dolls. 9,981,313 73

Of which the accountant has rendered to the treasury accounts to the amount of 5,810,661 98

Leaving, to adopt the expression of the committee, "*an unaccounted for, or unsettled balance of*" 4,170,651 75

The expenditures for the navy department include the *cost of the navy itself, and its equipments* except cannon and a part of the military stores; also the cost of the navy-yards, stores and magazines, which came into the possession of the present administration. The only exception recollected, is in respect to three frigates, which, though nearly finished, were not equipped for sea when the navy department was established.

It is necessary that these facts should be known and well considered; they will certainly dispel many prejudices; they demonstrate that a *great proportion of those expenditures,* which have excited so much inquietude, have been for objects which the most sincere patriots of our country have deemed proper preparations for the public defence, even in periods of the greatest tranquility.

The sums which the committee represent as *unaccounted for, or unsettled,* are, Dolls. Cts.

In the war department 3,877,192 50

And in the navy department, 4,170,651 75

The committee, by adopting the expression that these sums were "*unaccounted for, or unsettled,*" did not mean to suggest, that there existed any *uncertainty respecting the situation of the accounts,* or any *doubt,* whether the *whole of these sums had been advanced for the public service.*

There has been a time, when doubts were expressed, of the propriety of *advancing monies for the public service*: such doubts could only have been suggested by ignorance, want of reflection or a desire to delude the public. It is certain, that if no payments were to be made at the treasury, but of *ascertained balances,* it would be necessary for the public agents to draw from the community a capital equal to the public expenditure and for the treasury to hoard another equivalent capital, for the purpose of being enabled to make payments. The disorders, which such an attempt would occasion, need only be imagined, to justify the practice, which has obtained.

Advances of money being indispensable, it only remained for the government to adopt the best measures, for securing a faithful and economical application of the public funds, and a regular settlement of accounts, at convenient periods.

Though the committee have criticised particular transactions, yet they have not suggested any doubts of the propriety of the principles, by which the expenditures have been governed, or that the officers have not proceeded with all practicable celerity, in adjusting the accounts; they merely remark on the statements of the accountants, that although they "exhibit balances, apparently unaccounted for, to a large amount, they likewise shew, that accounts have been rendered for a *considerable portion,* which are in a *train of settlement,* but not finally closed."

Such a state of things, as is described, must for ever exist in a public office, for the settlement of accounts: there will be accounts on hand, which have not been examined; others, which have been examined, but not stated, according to the forms requisite for entry; others, which have been stated but not entered in the public books: even after all these formalities are compleated it remains for the accountants to prepare statements of the accounts, which have been adjusted in their offices, and to transmit them, with the original accounts, to the treasury, for revision. The balances, reported by the committee, comprise all accounts, which had not been "*rendered to the treasury;*" they must of course comprise an amount of accounts, which had been *settled in the offices of the accountants, when the report was made.* This amount cannot be conjectured, as the *periods, to which the accountants have made their returns* to the treasury, are not stated in the report.

The misconceptions of the public, from well known causes, in the summer of the year 1800, in respect to the state of the public accounts, led me to a critical examination of this subject, before I retired from office. The information then obtained, and the result of inquiries at the seat of government during the last winter, enable me to make the following declarations:

That there exists no delinquency, in the offices of the *pay master general,* or the former or present *purveyor of public supplies,* or the former or present *quarter master general.*

That the public will sustain no loss, in consequence of the contracts for *clothing*: this I infer, from a statement, in my possession, which exhibits only one balance due to the public, of less than two thousand dollars, and which is well secured by bond: The contractor discharged his duty faithfully, but was rendered insolvent by an unexpected rise of the prices of cloth. If it is judged equitable, the debt can be recovered of his surety.

All the *principal contracts* for supplying the army with provisions, to the latter part of the year 1800, have been finally settled; most of the *subordinate* contracts for supplies at recruiting posts, have also been settled.

From its first establishment, until the summer of 1798, it was the duty of the Treasury Department, to provide by contract or otherwise, for all kinds of stores and supplies, for the army and navy. As many transactions were commenced but not finished, when the act of 1798 was passed, my agency in procuring stores and supplies necessarily continued for a considerable time longer, and did not entirely terminate till I resigned my office. I am well informed of the characters of the different contractors, the state of their accounts, and the responsibility of their sureties, and perceive no reason to believe *that the public will sustain any loss by any contract, which I formed while Secretary of the Treasury.*

In respect, therefore, to all the *principal offices of expenditure,* and *all contracts of much importance,* it appears to me safe to affirm, that there has been NO DELINQUENCY, and that the public business has been executed, *with as much success as has ever attended like transactions.* It is possible, that, amidst such a variety of concerns, as are embraced by this statement, some, which ought to form exceptions, have been overlooked. If such is the fact, I desire that the error may be corrected by the present administration. There is no transaction, which I am not willing should be correctly and fully understood by the public.

It is true, that there are a *great number* of accounts open in the public books; but this is a necessary consequence of *numerous establishments,* over an *extensive country.*—The *aggregate amount* of unsettled accounts is also considerable: but this amount must always be *proportioned to the revenue and expenditure.* Particular transactions may have issued unfortunately, and contrary to original expectations; let these be scanned with a critical eye; let them be fully understood, and they will need no apology.

In respect to the navy department, a single observation will suffice.—The expenditures have been principally made by the purveyor of public supplies, and by agents, in Portsmouth, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk. I believe that no member of the present administration will, at this time, impute any delinquency to either of the agents at these places. Indeed, as no individual is mentioned by the committe, it is right to presume, that no suspicions were entertained. To foster a suspicion against an individual, merely because he has an account open with the public, is to reason perversely, as the circumstance, distinctly considered, proves nothing more, than that he has been deemed worthy of confidence.

The committee say, that "the late "hour, at which the *voluminous documents,* accompanying this report, were received by the committee, (upon the 9th of April) "and the labour necessary *to investigate such a mass of accounts, and of advances unaccounted for,* "particularly in the war and navy "departments, embracing an expenditure of *twenty millions of dollars,* have rendered it impossible "for the committee, consistently "with their attention to other duties, *to form an opinion, as to the manner in which this sum has been expended.*"

These observations lead to an enquiry, *what kind of investigation was proposed?* Whether the *statements of the officers* ought to be regarded as *evidence of facts?* Or whether it was the duty of the committee to examine *all, or any, of the original accounts and vouchers?*

The statements, to which the report refers, are not annexed to the printed report, which was laid before the house of representatives.

there is certainly danger, that unjuſt prejudices may be excited againſt individuals, eſpecially if the practice of printing *extracts from theſe ſtatements is continued*. Not having ſeen the ſtatements, I can only conclude, that they are ſuch as have been prepared on former occaſions: that they exhibit the *amount of accounts ſettled*, under proper *heads of expenditure*, and the *names of the individuals*, charged with monies in the public books, with remarks, ſhewing whether accounts have, or have not, *been rendered*, and the opinion of the officers, whether the monies have or have not been *properly applied*, and whether *a loſs* will or will not, probably be *ſuſtained by the public*.

In forming theſe ſtatements, there is little danger of *error*, as the *general amount, for which an account is to be taken*, can, at all times, be readily aſcertained *at the treaſury*. There is, moreover, the leaſt poſſible danger, *of an improper bias on the mind of the officer*, as his reputation is always intereſted in aſſigning true and ſatisfactory reaſons *why the accounts remained unſettled*, and becauſe it has even been an eſtabliſhed principle, *that the officers who ſettle accounts, are in no manner reſponſible for making advances*.

[*To be continued.*]

## CONTINUATION OF LATE Foreign Intelligence.

[From late London papers received at the Office of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiſer, by the ſhip Brothers, capt. Hall, from Liverpool.]

VIENNA, July 28.

The houſe of Heſſe-Darmſtadt has concluded at Paris, by its Miniſter Pappenheim, a treaty of indemnity, with which it appears to be perfectly ſatisfied.

The new Hoſpondar of Wallachia is arrived in the frontier town of Fokſan, known by a Congreſs of the Turks and Ruſſians, which was held there. He propoſed to make his entrance into Bucharest on the 15th of this month, the troops of Paſſwan Oglou having totally retired. Letters from Conſtantinople, dated June 26th, which arrived here on the 24th inſt. announce the re-eſtabliſhment of tranquillity in the Capital of the Ottoman Empire.

FRANKFORT, Auguſt 9.

It is now known, with certainty, that the King of Pruſſia has ceded the territory known under the name of Lymers, to the Batavian Republic. Some neighbouring diſtricts, ſuch as that of Bucholz, are deſtined for the Prince of Anhalt.

WURZBOURG, Aug. 5.

The Bavaro Palatine troops aſſembled in the environs of this country, have not yet made any movement to take poſſeſſion of the indemnities fallen to the Elector. We learn from Saxony that the Auſtrian battalion which was in garriſon at Erfurt has received orders to march for the Hereditary States, in order to give place to the Pruſſian troops which are to enter Erfurt on the 6th or 7th of this month, under the command of General de Voſs. Letters from Vienna ſay, it is reported in that city that the reigning Duke of Parma has renounced his Duchy for the ſum of 60,000 ducats; and that it is to be incorporated partly with the Italian Republic and partly with the kingdom of Etruria.

STUTTGARD, Auguſt 7.

We learn from the North of Germany, that all the States which are to be occupied by Pruſſia under the name of indemnities, are already in the poſſeſſion of the Pruſſian troops. The Civil Commiſſioners, in conſequence of inſtructions from the Miniſter of State and General Count de Schulembourg, have already begun to organize theſe Countries on the ſame footing as Pruſſia. Military Conſcription will be eſtabliſhed there as in the reſt of the Monarchy. On the other hand, the two columns which traverſe Saxony to enter Franconia are expected in a few days, in the Margraviates of Anſpach and Bareuth, where every thing has been prepared for their reception.

PARIS, Auguſt 3.

Extract from the Regiſters of the Deliberations of the Council of State.

*Sitting of Auguſt 4.*

Project of a Senatus Conſultum for organizing the Conſtitution.

TITLE I.

Art. 1. Each juriſdiction of a juſtice of the peace has a cantonal aſſembly. 2. Each communal circuit or diſtrict of ſub-prefecture has an electoral college for the circuit. 3. Each department has an electoral college for the department.

TITLE II.

*Of the Cantonal Aſſemblies.*

4. The aſſembly of the canton is compoſed of all the citizens domiciliated in the canton and inſcribed on the communal liſt of the circuit. From the epoch when the commercial liſts ought to be renewed in the terms of the conſtitution, the aſſembly of the canton ſhall be compoſed of all the citizens domiciliated in the canton, and enjoying the right of citizenſhip.

5. The firſt conſul nominates the preſident of the cantonal aſſembly. His functions continue for five years, and he may be reappointed indefinitely. He is aſſiſted by four inſpectors; two of them being the oldeſt, and the other two the moſt heavily taxed of the citizens having a right to vote in the cantonal aſſembly. The preſident and four inſpectors appoint the ſecretary.

6. The aſſembly of the canton divides itſelf into ſections for performing the operations belonging to it. At the firſt convocation of each aſſembly its organization and forms of proceeding ſhall be determined by a regulation iſſued by the government.

7. The preſident of the cantonal aſſembly appoints the preſident of the ſections. Their functions terminate with each ſectionary aſſembly. They are each of them aſſiſted by two inſpectors, the one being the oldeſt, and the other the moſt heavily taxed, of the citizens having a right to vote in the ſection.

8. The cantonal aſſembly returns two citizens, out of whom the firſt conſul chooſes the juſtice of the peace for the canton. It, in like manner, returns two citizens for each vacant place of *ſuppleant* to the juſtices of peace.

9. The juſtices of the peace and their *ſuppleants* are appointed for ten years.

10. In cities containing 5000 perſons, the cantonal aſſembly preſents two citizens for each ſeat in the municipal council. In cities where there may be ſeveral juſtices of the peace, or ſeveral cantonal aſſemblies, each aſſembly will in like manner preſent two citizens for each ſeat in the municipal council.

11. The members of the municipal councils are taken by each cantonal aſſembly from a liſt of a hundred of the moſt heavily taxed in the canton. This liſt ſhall be executed and printed by order of the prefect.

12. The municipal councils are renewed in the proportion of one half every ten years.

13. The firſt conſul chooſes the mayors and aſſiſtants in the municipal councils. They are to be five years in office, and may be reappointed.

14. The central aſſembly nominates to the electoral college of the circuit the number of members aſſigned to it, in proportion to the number of citizens of which it is compoſed.

15. It nominates to the electoral college of the department, from a liſt herein after referred to, the number of members aſſigned to it.

16. The members of the electoral colleges muſt be domiciliated in the reſpective circuits and departments.

17. The government convokes the central aſſemblies, fixes the time of their ſitting, and the object of their meeting.

TITLE III.

*Electoral Colleges.*

18. The electoral colleges of the circuits have one member for every 500 domiciliated inhabitants of the circuit. The members cannot exceed 200, nor fall below 120.

20. The departmental electoral colleges have one member for every 1000 domiciliated inhabitants in the department; but, notwithſtanding, theſe members cannot be more than 300 nor leſs than 200.

21. If a member of an electoral college is denounced to the government as having permitted any act contrary to the honour of the country, the government invites the college to manifeſt its opinion thereon. Three-fourths of the votes are neceſſary to make a denounced member loſe his place in the college.

22. A member loſes his ſeat in the electoral colleges for the ſame cauſes which would deprive him of the right of citizenſhip. He alſo loſes, when, without any legitimate obſtruction, he abſents himſelf from three ſucceſſive meetings.

23. The firſt conſul appoints the preſidents of the electoral colleges on each ſeſſion. The police of the electoral college when aſſembled excluſively under the direction of the preſident.

24. The electoral colleges appoint, at the commencement of each ſeſſion, two inſpectors and a ſecretary.

25. In order to the formation of the electoral colleges of department, there ſhall be drawn up in each department, under the order of the miniſter of finance, a liſt of 600 citizens who are moſt heavily aſſeſſed to the *contributions foncière, mobiliaire et ſumptuaire et au role des patentes*. To the amount of the contribution muſt be added, in the departmental docile, ſuch ſum as may be proved to be paid in other parts of the territory of France or the colonies. This liſt ſhall be printed.

26. The cantonal aſſembly will ſelect from this liſt the members to be appointed to the electoral college of the department.

27. The firſt conſul may add to the electoral colleges of circuit ten members choſen from among the citizens belonging to the legion of honour, or who have performed public ſervices. He may add to each electoral college of department twenty citizens, ten of whom are to be taken from the thirty the moſt heavily taxed in the department, and ten others either from the members of the legion of honour or citizens who have performed public ſervices. He is not limited to preciſe periods in making theſe nominations.

28. The electoral colleges of circuit preſent to the firſt conſul two citizens domiciliated in the circuit for each vacant ſeat in the council of the circuit. Of theſe citizens one at leaſt muſt of neceſſity be choſen from among the members of the electoral college which appoints him. The councils of circuit are renewed by thirds once in five years.

29. The electoral colleges of circuit preſent at each meeting two citizens to form a part of the liſt, from which are to be choſen the members of the tribunate. Of theſe citizens one at leaſt muſt neceſſarily belong to the college which preſents him. Both of them may be choſen from perſons not reſiding in the department.

30. The electoral colleges of the departments preſent to the firſt conſul two citizens domiciliated in each department for every place vacant in the council general of the department. One of theſe citizens at leaſt muſt neceſſarily be taken from the electoral college which preſents him. The renovation of the councils general of the departments takes place by thirds every five years.

31. The electoral colleges of the departments preſent at each meeting two citizens to form the liſt from which the members of the ſenate are named. One of them at leaſt muſt neceſſarily be taken from the college which preſents him. They are to have the age and the qualifications preſcribed by the conſtitution.

32. The electoral colleges of the departments and circuits preſent each two citizens domiciliated in the department in order to form a liſt from which the ſaid members of the deputation to the legiſlative body are to be named. One of theſe citizens is neceſſarily to be taken from the college which preſents him. There muſt be three times as many different candidates on the liſt formed by the junction of the preſentations of the electoral colleges of the departments and circuits as there are vacant places.

33. The ſame perſon may be a member of a council of commerce and of an electoral college of circuit department. The ſame perſon cannot, however, be at the ſame time member of a college of circuit and college of department.

34. The members of the legiſlative body cannot attend the ſittings of the electoral college to which they belong. All the other public functionaries have a right to attend and to vote.

35. No cantonal aſſembly ſhall proceed to nominate to the places that belong to it in an electoral college until theſe places are reduced to two-thirds.

36. The electoral colleges can aſſemble only in conſequence of an act of convocation emanating from the government, and in the places aſſigned to them. They can take cognizance of the ſubjects only for which they are aſſembled, nor can they prolong their ſittings beyond the time fixed by the act of convocation. If they exceed theſe limits, the government poſſeſſes the right of diſſolving them.

37. The electoral colleges can neither directly or indirectly, nor under any pretext whatſoever, hold any intercourſe with each other.

38. The diſſolution of an electoral body neceſſarily leads to the renewal of all its members.

TITLE IV.

*Of the Conſuls.*

39. The conſuls are for life. They are members of the ſenate and act as preſidents.

40. The ſecond and third conſuls are appointed by the ſenate on the preſentation of the firſt.

41. For this purpoſe, when either of the two places becomes vacant, the firſt conſul preſents to the ſenate a firſt perſon. If he is appointed, he preſents a ſecond; and if the ſecond is not appointed, he preſents a third, who is of neceſſity appointed.

42. When the firſt conſul thinks proper he appoints a citizen to ſucceed him after his death, according to the forms preſcribed in the preceding article.

43. The citizen appointed to ſucceed the firſt conſul takes an oath to the republic, to be adminiſtered by the firſt conſul, aſſiſted by the ſecond and third conſuls, in the preſence of the ſenate, the miniſters, the council of ſtate, the legiſlative body, the tribunate, the tribunal of caſſation, the archbiſhops, biſhops, preſidents of tribunals of appeal, the preſidents of the electoral colleges, the preſidents of the cantonal aſſemblies, the grand officers of the legion of honour, and the mayors of the 24 principal cities of the republic. The ſecretary of ſtate draws up the *proces verbal* of the adminiſtration of the oath.

44. The oath is in theſe terms. "I ſwear to maintain the conſtitution; to reſpect the liberty of conſcience; to oppoſe the return of feudal inſtitutions; never to make war but for the defence and glory of the Republic; and not to employ the power wherewith I ſhall be veſted, but for the happineſs of the people, from whom and for whom I ſhall have received it."

45. Having taken this oath, he takes his ſeat in the Senate immediately after the Third Conſul.

46. The Firſt Conſul may depoſit among the archives of Government his wiſh as to the nomination of a ſucceſſor, to be preſented to the ſenate after his death.

47. In this caſe he ſummons the attendance of the ſecond and third conſuls, the miniſters and preſidents of the ſections of the council of ſtate. In their preſence he delivers to the ſecretary of ſtate the papers ſealed with his ſeal, and in which his wiſh is recorded. This paper is ſubſcribed by all thoſe who are preſent at the tranſaction. The ſecretary of ſtate depoſits it among the archieves of government in the preſence of the miniſters and preſidents of the ſections of the council of ſtate.

48. The Firſt Conſul may withdraw this depoſit, obſerving the formalities preſcribed in the preceding article.

49. After the death of the Firſt Conſul, if his choice has remained in depoſit, the paper containing it is withdrawn from the archieves of government by the ſecretary of ſtate, in the preſence of the miniſters and preſidents of the ſections of the council of ſtate; the identity and entire ſtate being aſcertained in the preſence of the Second and Third Conſuls. It is addreſſed to the ſenate by a meſſage from the government, with a copy of the proceſverbaux, certifying the depoſit, the identity and entire ſtate.

50. If the perſon preſented by the Firſt Conſul is not appointed, the Second and the Third Conſuls preſent one each; in caſe of neither of theſe being nominated, they each make another preſentation, and one of the two muſt of neceſſity be appointed.

51. If the Firſt Conſul leaves no preſentation, the Second and Third Conſuls make their preſentations ſeparate. If neither obtains the nomination, they make a third, from which the Senate muſt of neceſſity nominate.

52. In every caſe the preſentations and nomination muſt be completed within 24 hours after the death of the Firſt Conſul.

53. The law determines for the life of each Firſt Conſul the ſtate of the expenditure of Government.

[To be concluded in our next.]


Will be Sold, for Caſh,

*By public auction, on Thurſday next, the 14th day of this month, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, before the major part of the commiſſioners named and authorized in and by a commiſſion of bankruptcy awarded and iſſued againſt Hezekiah L. Wight, and Benjamin Harris,*

600 Acres of Land,

Lying and being in the county of Harriſon; a Share in the Richmond Library, and a few other articles, the ſeparate property of Hezekiah L. Wight.

ASHER MARX,
RICHARD DENNY,
GEORGE MARX,
} *Aſſignees.*

Richmond, Oct. 8, 1802.

RUNAWAY

*From the ſubſcriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of laſt month, a negro man named*

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather ſpare made. I have reaſons to believe that he will attempt to paſs for a free man, having been informed, that he has in his poſſeſſion a free paſs; and alſo knowing that he has been connected with a white woman who has lived in my neighborhood by the name of Sally Davis, and being informed that ſhe has moved from the county, ſhe may aid him in impoſing on the public with his paſs or may claim him as her ſlave. Ten Dollars will be given to any perſon who will deliver him to me or ſecure him in any jail ſo that I get him again.

JOHN THORNTON, ſen.

Hanover, Oct. 8, 1802.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the Court Courts of Amherſt and Albemarle, the Diſtrict Court of Charlotteſville, and the Court of Appeals, I ſolicit the patronage of a generous public, and promiſe unremitted attention to all matters committed to my truſt.

H. M. GARLAND.

New-Glaſgow, 24th Sept. 1802. tf.

*Robert Gamble*

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a ſupply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will ſell ſlow, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 1802.

Bank Notes Miſſing.

ON the 24th of Auguſt laſt, I wrote a letter to Meſſrs. Hodgſon & Thompſon of Baltimore, and incloſed therein *Three Bank Notes*, which was put in the Poſt-Office on the ſame day, viz.

G. No. 2189, one United States Charleſton Branch, dated Oct. 1799, for 100 dollars.

J. No. 4550, one United States Charleſton Branch, dated 9th April, 1802, for 100 dollars.

H. No. 4070, one United States Charleſton Branch, dated 16th Feb. 1802, for 100 dollars.

As Meſſrs. Hodgſon & Thompſon inform me they have never received *that letter*, information is requeſted of any perſon who may happen to have any knowledge of the ſaid *letter and bank notes*.

RO. GAMBLE.

Richmond, 7th Oct. 1802.


NEW-YORK, Oct. 4.

The Moniteur, the French official paper, has been inſtructed to publiſh what he conſidered a formal manifeſto, ſtating that it is the wiſh of the government to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

BY AUTHORITY.

Ratified Copies of the Convention between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America, which was ſigned on the 8th day of January laſt, were delivered and exchanged by Mr. King and Lord Hawkeſbury at London, on the 15th day of July laſt.

Accounts from the Mediterranean by the way of Salem indicate, that the diſpute between the U. States and Morocco is in a train of accommodation.

*Extract of a letter from Meſſieurs Iſaac Thurſt & Co. in Antwerp, dated 29th July, 1802.*

"The French government has juſt repealed the law which prohibited the entry of tobacco, on account of the ſeveral manufactories we have in this neighbourhood. The Virginia, Carolina and Georgia, is from 20l. to 30l. or 8 to 10 dollars per 100, ſhort price, and Maryland from 22l. to 40l. or from 8 80 cents, to 12 dollars."

*From the Gazette of the United States.*

TOM PAINE,

INVITED TO THIS COUNTRY BY HIS RIGHT WORTHY AND AFFECTIONATE FRIEND,

T. JEFFERSON.

NO. VII.

We beg leave now to call the reader's attention to a production, which, if we miſtake not, will furniſh a ſtill later expreſſion of Mr. Jefferſon's continued hoſtility to our much abuſed and inſulted conſtitution.

We refer to the addreſs of JOHN W. EPPES, Eſquire, to the people of Powhatan, Amelia, Cheſterfield and Goochland, lately publiſhed in moſt of the newſpapers. This Mr. Eppes offers himſelf as a candidate for a ſeat in Congreſs in the place of Mr. Giles. In his addreſs, which is dated June 15, 1802, he ſets forth at large, his claims to the confidence of the people, and explains what he ſuppoſes to be the views, and what, in his opinion, ought to be the aim of thoſe, whom in the cant phraſe of the day, he is pleaſed to call *the Republicans*.—It is worthy of being remarked and remembered, that this young man, Mr. Eppes is the *nephew* and the *ſon in law* of Mr. Jefferſon. Mr. Jefferſon has intereſted himſelf in the internal policy of Pennſylvania by giving the collectorſhip of the Port of Philadelphia to a man who was feared as the rival of Governor M'Kean, and for that purpoſe, by removing a gentleman whoſe official talents and conduct the merchants of the city as well Democratic as Federal, have unanimouſly and publicly extolled: He has interfered in the internal concerns of the ſtate of Delaware, by dictating to the people the perſon to be choſen by them as a repreſentative in congreſs: While as a candidate for the higheſt office under the government he paid a perſon for compiling and publiſhing a ſeries of the moſt falſe and infamous ſlanders againſt his competitor and both his predeceſſors. Mr. Jefferſon cannot be ſuppoſed leſs deſirous of promulgating his ſentiments and executing his ſchemes in Virginia, than in Pennſylvania or Delaware:—He and his ſon-in-law would naturally ſuppoſe that the opinions expreſſed by the latter, on ſuch an occaſion, would be conſidered by the public as the opinions of both: theſe opinions would therefore be carefully examined and prudently expreſſed. It has been confidently believed, not without reaſon, that Mr. Jefferſon penned the addreſs. However that may be, it can ſcarcely be doubted, under the circumſtances above hinted at, that the uncle, the father-in-law, the Preſident of the United States was conſulted in the affair, and that the addreſs was not publiſhed without his approbation.

We ſhall proceed, therefore, without further heſitation or apology, to conſider the addreſs of Mr. Eppes as an expreſſion of Mr. Jefferſon's wiſhes, and of his ſentiments upon public meaſures paſt and to come.

After ſome handſome compliments to Mr. Giles for his great exertions in the cauſe of democracy, *particularly* during the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, and deploring his intended retirement, Mr. Eppes ſays:

'All I can promiſe to my fellow citi-
'zens, if I have the honour of ſucceed-
'ing him, is a ſteady adherence to princi-
'ple, and an honeſt exertion of the little
'talent I poſſeſs, in aiding the *great work*
'*of reformation ſo happily* COMMENCED
'under our late republican congreſs.

We ſhall ſee further on what this *great work* is, and in what manner it has been *commenced*. Mr. Eppes proceeds:

'It remains for the republicans to guard
'againſt a future violation of right, by
'introducing *into the conſtitution* of the
'United States, SUCH AMENDMENTS as
'will inſure a complete reſponſibility of

public servants. No barrier against oppression is so effectual as entrusting power for short periods.—The only thing on which republicans can, with safety, rely is the wholesome corrective of elections constantly hanging over their servants. To REDUCE THE TIME of service of the SENATORS of the United States to the same period with [as] the House of Representatives, and to ABOLISH the system of CLASSING them, would introduce into that body the same spirit that pervades the lower house, and render them equally pure by reducing them to a dependence on those who elect them.—*To render the* PRESIDENT INELIGIBLE after a certain period, until a term of years shall have intervened, would greatly lessen the danger which may at some period or other arise from the important powers intrusted to that officer.'

Here we are indeed presented with a *great work of Reformation*; no less than a total destruction of our present system, by the abolition of some of the fundamental and most essential principles of the constitution. Here we find fully displayed, without disguise, those most dangerous doctrines which Mr. Jefferson when in France avowed, and which Mr. Paine, yet in France, promises, upon his return to this country, to endeavour to introduce and establish. "The second feature which I dislike, and *greatly* dislike," says Mr. Thomas Jefferson, "is the abandonment, in every instance, of the necessity of *rotation in office*, and most *particularly* in the office of *President*."—"I declare myself opposed," says Mr. Thomas Paine, "*particularly* to the manner in which, what is called, the *Executive* is formed, and to the *long duration* of the *Senate*; and if I live to return to America, I will use all my endeavours TO HAVE THEM ALTERED"—Aye, replies the other Thomas, read our address to the people, signed by my son-in-law, and "you will find us returned to sentiments worthy of *former times*; in these it will be YOUR GLORY to have steadily laboured, and with as much effect as any man living. That you may live long *to continue your* USEFUL LABOURS, and reap the reward in the thankfulness of nations, is my sincere prayer."—Returned indeed! and to sentiments very worthy of those former times when Jefferson recommended the rejection of that constitution which he and his faction now pretend to adore; of those former times when Paine wrote Ages of Reason, and dedicated them to *his fellow-citizens* of the United States; of those former times when this constitution was stigmatized with the contemptuous name of Lilliputian ties, and when the father of his country, with all the constituted authorities of the government, "The Executive power the Judiciary power, and *all* the officers of government," were seditiously named an "Anglo-monarchico-aristocratic party;" of those former times when this infamous letter to General Washington was written; of those former times when an officer of the government hired a needy adventurer to publish false and malicious libels against much greater and better men than himself, and to burlesque and calumniate the constitution under which he held his office.

But let us return to Mr. Eppes. He thus proceeds:

'To render the judges incapable of holding any other office during their continuance as judges, to vest their APPOINTMENT in CONGRESS, and to ELECT THEM FOR A PERIOD OF YEARS, would ensure a faithful discharge of their duties, by rendering them, like all other officers, amenable at stated periods to the public will.'

We have now come to that part of "the great work of reformation so *happily* COMMENCED *under our late republican Congress*." We have seen above, that the *Executive* and *Legislative* departments of the government are destined to changes which will radically alter their nature. Next to the Executive power, the *judicial power* is mentioned in the letter to Mazzei as at the head of the Anglo-monarchico-aristocratic party which have fastened upon us these Lilliputian ties, and given us this copy, not quite so base as the original, of the form of the British government. It could not be expected, therefore, that, in this great work of reformation, so happily commenced and for the completion of which Paine is called from Europe, the judiciary department would escape the fate to which the whole of that Anglo-monarchico-aristocratic party of which General Washington was the head, is now doomed. We are here informed of the intended fate of this department, which forms the third and only remaining branch in our present system.—The changes here contemplated will *close the circle of reformation*, and completely rid us of the trammels of that constitution which Mr. Jefferson, from the beginning, *greatly disliked*, which Mr. Paine has promised to have altered; and which Mr. Callender (writing for those who paid) has declared was crammed down the gullet of America.

Contemplate this new judicial system. The judges to be made *elective*, and to continue in office, not during good behaviour (for good behaviour will be then unknown) but for *a period of years!* This part of the great work of reformation has been *happily commenced* under our late republican congress. There is much portentous significancy in that word COMMENCED.—This department has indeed been shaken to its foundation, under our late republican congress: the country has been alarmed for the fate of the government: one class of judges has been torn by the merciless hand of violence, usurpation and tyranny from its hold upon the constitution. Yet the work is but happily COMMENCED: there are yet other judges, good and upright men, men of firmness, learned in the law, men selected for their stations by our departed Washington. They are not yet rendered *elective*, nor do they hold their offices for *a period of years*. While these things are so, the *great work of reformation is but* HAPPILY COMMENCED. Should the work stop here, there would yet be one department in the present system not utterly prostrated, but merely maimed and defaced. It would still bear some resemblance to the beautiful and solid fabric which was raised and sustained by the hands of Washington and of those who laboured with him, in despite of Jefferson and Paine, and others who *greatly dislike it*, and promised to use all their endeavours *to have it altered*.—While this resemblance remains, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Eppes "will unite with the *Republicans*" (for so, forsooth, every agent of destruction will needs be called, since Marat, Robespierre and Bonaparte have "*happily*" drenched the world in blood under the same title) "will unite with the *Republicans* in fowarding these amendments." This is the sum total of Mr. Eppes's claim to the confidence of his fellow citizens.

There is, alas! little room to doubt that these promises will be fatally fulfilled.—Unless God, in his mercy to a deluded and injured people, will be pleased to interpose and avert the impending fate, there is no hope for this devoted country. The arm of destruction is already raised: the aim is taken: the direction is clearly seen: the *work* is partly *commenced*: and the result is considered as so sure, that we are confidently and insultingly told, from the very cabinet, the particular parts on which the deadly blow is first to fall.

If Americans, who have known and enjoyed a Washington, and who might to the latest generation enjoy the fruits of his wisdom, his labour and his patriotism, by preserving inviolate the constitution he has left us, can look calmly at these daring attempts, and can still, at every returning election, permit their councils to be filled by men who boast of the same intentions; if they will suffer the seats of power to be occupied by men whose hostility to our constitution, to our existence as a nation, is thus rank and undisguised, we can only say further,

Exeat aula, qui vult esse bonus;
Virtus et potestas non coeunt:

Let every honest man seek refuge while he may; America has no place of safety for him.

It is not too late, though it will soon, very soon be forever too late, to urge to our countrymen what the immortal Burke urged with such earnestness to his, in circumstances somewhat similar. It "cannot," said he, "at this time be too often repeated; line upon line, precept upon precept, until it comes into the currency of a proverb, *to innovate is not to reform*. The French revolutionists complained of every thing; they refused to reform any thing; and they left nothing, no, nothing at all *unchanged*."—With the enormities of this revolution, and with the result of it also, before our eyes, can Americans quietly suffer their government, not a despotism like that of France, but a government of their own choice, to be overturned, to be annihilated under the same deceptive pretence of "*a great work of reformation*"? If so, let them proceed to hasten the importation of Paine, to secure the election of Eppes and others of the same views, to encourage the violences which are *happily commenced* upon our federal compact, and their desires will speedily be accomplished by the introduction of civil commotions, which in due time will be *happily* terminated, as those of France now are, in a military despotism.

(*To be continued.*)

# The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1802.

There are few private documents that will attract so much public attention, at the same time excite such general indignation, as Mr. Jefferson's letters to Mr. Callender, published in the last Recorder, and republished in this day's Gazette. Letters of this description are the most precious morsels of political information which can be procured, for they serve to unfold the character of our president in plainer colours and more precise terms than the most minute biography could possibly accomplish. The advocates of Mr. Jefferson will henceforth in vain declaim upon his impartiality, his political equity, his uncorrupted patriotism, his sagacious prudence, and the purity of his intentions. In vain will they repeat his veneration for Washington and his regard for the constitution of the United States—To no purpose will the cringing minions of Jacobinism descant upon the moral integrity of the statesman of Monticello—His words to Callender will never be forgot in the minds of Americans: "*I thank you for the proof sheets you inclosed me. Such papers cannot fail to produce the best effect. They inform the thinking part of the nation, and these again supported by the taxgatherers, as their vouchers, set the people to rights.*"

Let the reader remember that those same proof sheets contained the grossest abuse, and vilest calumny upon the most virtuous characters in the United States—that they declared the federal constitution to be a job of Tories and a British party—that, moreover, they sanctioned all the insults which were offered to the late administration by the frantic hand of demagogues—that they vindicated the western insurrection, the rebellion of Fries, and every species of lawless assemblage that was instituted for the purpose of disturbing the peace of society and unhinging the wheels of government—Yet these are the papers which Mr. Jefferson declared were to inform the thinking part of the nation, and to set the people to rights! A proper respect for the office which Mr. Jefferson now holds forbids us to comment farther upon this painful subject.—Were it not for this just regard which ought always to be preserved for the office of presidency, we could draw a picture that would even stagger the mind of Mr. Jefferson himself—we could hold up to him a mirror, in which he would see a proper contrast between the actions of Washington and those of his own; where he would perceive the true distinction between virtue and vice, between liberty and licentiousness, between real and affected patriotism, and between the conduct of insurrectionary demagogues and a proper submission to the laws of his country. At present we can only recommend to Mr. Jefferson to reflect seriously upon those points, and to peruse once more those pages which he thought *were to produce the best effect*. The Prospect before Us, which was so agreeable to his soul and congenial to his feelings when he was a candidate for power, may appear, now that he has accomplished his object, not to have the same good tendency, or to produce the best effect upon society.—The public, however, will form a judgment of our president's character from the letters themselves.—They are sufficient, without any remarks whatever, to afford grounds for the most decided opinion.

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As Mr. Jefferson in his letter to Mr. Callender of the 6th of Sept. 1799, asserts that by want of an arrangement in a neighbouring Post-Office during the absence of the Postmaster, his letters and papers were for two posts detained—he is requested to inform the public the particular Post-Office which detained his letters, and it will be satisfactorily proved that no such mistake ever once occurred. It will be shewn, even to the satisfaction of Mr. Jefferson, that the former Postmasters were characters of a different description, who stood, and still stand too proudly eminent in their own conscious integrity to descend to such pitiful conduct.

At this Office it can be ascertained that large packets were sent every mail to the Vice-President, directed in the hand-writing of Mr. Callender—which the writer of this believed and still believes contained the proof sheets of the Prospect before Us.

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From the RECORDER.

*Monticello, Sept. 6, '99.*

Sir,

By a want of arrangement in a neighbouring post office during the absence of the postmaster, my letters and papers for two posts back were detained. I suppose it was owing to this that your letter tho' dated Aug. 10. did not get to my hand till the last day of the month, since which this is the first day I can through the post-office acknoledge the receipt of it. Mr. Jefferson* happens to be here and directs his agent to call on you with this and pay you 50 dollars, on account of the book you are about to publish. When it shall be out be so good as to send me 2 or 3 copies, and the rest only when I shall ask for them.

The violence which was meditated against you lately has excited a very general indignation in this part of the country. Our state from it's first planting has been remarkable for it's order and submission to the laws. But three instances are recollected in it's history of an organized opposition to the laws. The first was Ba-

* The gentleman Mr. Jefferson here alluded to is a merchant in this city, and was at that time at Monticello on a visit to his relation, President Jefferson.

con's rebellion; the 2d. our revolution; the 3d. the Richmond association who, by their committee, have in the public papers avowed their purpose of taking out of the hands of the law the function of declaring who may or may not have free residence among us. But these gentlemen miscalculate the temper and force of this country extremely if they supposed there would have been a want of either to support the authority of the laws: and equally mistake their own interests in setting the example of club-law. Whether their self organization, election of a committee, and publication of their manifest, be such overt acts as bring them within the pale of law; the law I presume is to decide: and there it is our duty to leave it.—The delivery of Robbins to the British excites much feeling and enquiry here. With every wish for your welfare I am with great regard Sir

Your most obedient servant.

THs. JEFFERSON.

Mr. Callender

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*Monticello Oct. 6, 99.*

SIR

On receiving your favor of Sept. 29, I did believe it would be in my power to answer you satisfactorily on both the points on which you asked information. I knew indeed that I had not made any particular memorandum of the sum which the C'de Vergennes supposed a treaty with the Porte would cost; but I expected that I had mentioned it either in my letter on the subject to Mr. Jay, or in that to Mr. Adams my colleague in the Barbary negociations. After a very long search yesterday, I found both letters, but in neither have I stated any particular sum. They are of May 1786, and only say generally that in a conversation with the C'de Vergennes on the subject he said that a treaty with the Porte would cost us *a great deal* of money, as great presents are expected at that court and a great many claim them; and that we should not buy a peace one penny the cheaper at Algiers: that the Algerines did indeed acknolege a certain dependance on the Porte, and availed themselves of it whenever any thing was to be gained by it, but disregarded it when it subjected them to any demand: and that at Algiers there were but two agents, money and fear. This is the statement in those letters, and my memory does not enable me to fix any particular sum as having been named by him; but only generally that it was very far beyond any thing then at our command. All who were members of Congress in 1786, may be supposed to remember this information, and if it could be understood to come to you through some such channel, it would save the public from reading all the blackguardisms which would be vented on me were I quoted. Not that this would weigh an atom with me, on any occasion where my avowal of either facts or opinions would be of public use; but whenever it will not, I then think it useful to keep myself out of the way of calumny.

On the other point I can be more certain. Georgia, N. Carolina, Tenessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania chose their electors by the people directly. In Massachusetts the choice is, first by the people in districts. But if a candidate has not a *majority* of all the qualified voters of the district, it devolves on the legislature to appoint the elector for that district, besides, as they have but 14 districts (laid off for some state purpose) and are entitled to 16 electors, the legislature names the two extra ones in the first instance. Again if any of those elected either by the people or legislature die, or decline to act, the residue of the electors fill up the vacancies themselves. In this way the people in Massachusetts chose 7 electors on the last occasion, and the legislature 9. In New Hamp. Rho. Isld. Connec. Vermont, New-York Jersey, Delaware and South Carolina, the legislature name electors. My information is good as to all these particulars except N. Hampshire and Connecticut: and as to these I think I am right; but speaking only from memory it should be further ascertained before asserted. I THANK YOU FOR THE PROOF SHEETS YOU INCLOSED ME. SUCH PAPERS CANNOT FAIL TO PRODUCE THE BEST EFFECT. They inform the thinking part of the nation, and these again, supported by the taxgatherers as their vouchers, set the people to rights. You will know from whom this comes without a signature: the omission of which has been rendered almost habitual with me by the curiosity of the post offices. Indeed a period is now approaching during which I shall discontinue writing letters as much as possible, knowing that every snare will be used to get hold of what may be perverted in the eyes of the public. Adieu.

The original letters may be seen at the office of the Virginia Gazette, Richmond

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*By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock of Friday the 15th of this month, on the premises,*

## A Tenement,

*Belonging to the estate of John M'Keand, deceased,*

AND now occupied by Robert Pollard of this city. This tenement will be sold altogether, or be divided into two or more lots as may best suit the purchasers. Mr. Pollard will shew the lot to any person wishing to know the boundaries. The terms will be communicated on the day of sale.

John Buchanan, Trustee.

Richmond, Oct. 8, 1802. 2p

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Second

~~FIRST~~ NOTICE

In the case of DANIEL MORGAN,
*A BANKRUPT.*

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Daniel Morgan, late merchant of the Town of Falmouth, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the Eleventh, and on Wednesday the twentieth days of October; and on Friday the nineteenth of November next, at the commissioners office, held in the auditor's old office, near the falling garden, in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
*Secretary to the commissioners.*

*Richmond, Oct. 7, 1802.* 119thN

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WILL BE SOLD,

*To the highest bidder, on Friday the 29th inst. at the late dwelling house of Col. B. Temple, dec. and on Tuesday the 2d Nov. at the plantation in Hanover county called Garland's,*

ALL the stock of Horses, Cattle, and Sheep; Household and Kitchen Furniture, several handsome Fowling Pieces, a Twine Seine, a Phæton and Single Chair, besides many other useful articles too tedious to mention. On all sums above twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed. Bond with approved security to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid, will be required.

ROBERT TEMPLE, *Executor of Ben. Temple, dec'd.*

King William, Oct. 7, 1802. 4t

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## LIME.

A CARGO OF FRESH

## Stone Lime,

IN TIERCES,

JUST arrived from Providence (Rhode-Island) and for sale, at Rockets Landing, by

JOHN LESTER.

Richmond, Oct. 8, 1802.

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FOR SALE,

SEVERAL *LOTS* in the town of Manchester, known by Nos. 7, 23, 24, 33, 54, 55, 86, 207, and 208.—Also, Lot No. 60, whereon is a dwelling house and garden, at present occupied by Thomas Glover.—Likewise, 2 and 3-4 acres of Land adjoining the said town. For terms apply to

HENRY ROBERTSON.

Richmond, Oct. 8th 1802. ep.m.

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## Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses many advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about forty dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lefevre, or the subscriber living near the premises.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomattox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. D.

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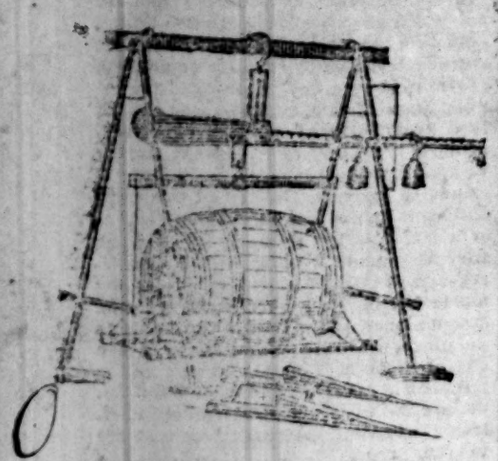
ALMANACKS,
*For the Year 1803, for Sale, at this office.*

## *Patent Balance*



THE great accuracy, conveniency and dispatch, beside economy of expence, labor and time, attendant on this very useful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will soon supersede every other kind of beam, especially as orders are now receiving for the West-India Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to insure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever used. Beams of various sizes, from pounds to tons, can be furnished on application to

E. W. ROOTES,
*Agent to the Patentee.*

*Richmond, July 1st, 1802.*

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## 10 Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday the 14th of April last,

### BEMAN DICK;

HE is about 30 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a dark complexion, and rather slow of speech. I suppose he is lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Mann Saterwhite, in King William, where he has a wife. Whoever delivers the above described fellow to me, living near Louisa coug house, shall receive the above reward, exclusive of travelling expences; or if secured in any jail so that I get him again, Eight Dollars will be given. All masters of vessels and others are hereby forewarned from harborig or employing the said fellow at their peril.

WM. DABNEY.

Louisa, Sept. 14, 1802. 14w4w

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*Virginia, to wit:*

*At a Court of Quarterly Session, held for Campbell County, the 9th day of August, 1802,*

William Dabbs, jun. *Plaintiff,*
AGAINST
James Patillo, Nathaniel Deprieft, Mary Deprieft, Charles Deprieft, Stephen Johns, and Sally his wife, late Sally Deprieft; —— Thorp, and Lucy his wife, formerly Lucy Deprieft; Charles Thorp, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Deprieft; Bunyon Deprieft, Samuel Deprieft, Auftin Deprieft, and Patty Deprieft, heirs of John Deprieft, fen. deceafed, *Defendants.* } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants James Patillo, Nathaniel Deprieft, Mary Deprieft, —— Thorp, and Lucy his wife, formerly Lucy Deprieft; Charles Thorp, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Deprieft; Bunyon Deprieft, Samuel Deprieft, Auftin Deprieft and Patty Deprieft, not having entered their appearance, and given fecurity according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the fatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ftate: *It is Ordered*, that the faid defendants do appear here on the fecond Monday in November next, and anfwer the plaintiff's action; that a copy of this order be forthwith inferted in fome one of the Virginia Gazettes for eight weeks fucceffively, and poted up at the Courthoufe of the faid county two feveral court days.

A Copy—Teſte,
JOHN ALEXANDER, D. C. C.

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Mr. ISAAC GREEN.

SIR,

BE pleafed to take notice that in purfuance of the order hereto annexed on the third Thurfday in November next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and funfet of the fame day, at the court houfe of Charles-City, in the State of Virginia, I fhall proceed to take the depofitions of Ezek. Brown, and Samuel Ladd, in a fuit in chancery, depending in the court of the faid county in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant.

WILLIAM P. BYRD.

Aug. 1ft, 1802.

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CHARLES-CITY COUNTY, July, 1802.

William P. Byrd, plaintiff, against Iſaac Green, defendant, } On an Injunction.

On the motion of the plaintiff this fuit is continued, and leave is granted him to take the depofitions of his witneſſes, on publifhing the time and place of taking fuch depofitions, in the Virginia Gazette, for two months fucceſſively, and at the courthouſe door of this county.

A Copy Teſte
WYATT WALKER, C. C. ams

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The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,

*Offer for ſale the following Tracts of*

## LAND,

—VIZ—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mount.in. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3081 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

### LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclofed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

*Samuel Waſhington,* Culpeper county.
*George S. Waſhington,* Jefferſon do.
*William A. Waſhington,* Weſtmoreland do.
*George W. P. Cuſtis,* Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
*Buſhrod Waſhington,* Mount Vernon, do.
*Lawrence Lewis,* Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. eptf.

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## THIRD NOTICE

In the caſe of *Thomas Hooper & Henry Toler,*

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United Sates, &c." has been awarded and iſſued againſt Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, of the city of Richmond, and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to ſurrender themſelves to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named or a major part of them, on Friday the 10th, and on Saturday the 25th days of September, and on Wedneſday the 20th day of October next, at the commiſſioners office, in the old auditor's office near the falling gardens, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of their eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe aſſignees, and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid Bankrupts are required to finiſh their examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of their certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

RO. BROOKE,
*Secretary to the Commiſſioners.*

Richmond, Sept. 3d, 1802.

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## GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

*By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,*

A general aſſortment of Fall and Winter

## GOODS,

WHICH are now ſelling off, at their uſual low price, for Caſh or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

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## Lands and Negroes

*FOR SALE.*

BY virtue of a deed of truſt, made to the ſubſcriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to ſatisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late houſe of Wm. Anderſon & Co. of London, will be ſold at Hanover Courthouſe, on Wedneſday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the ſaid Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or leſs, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Goof Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelſon, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or leſs, lying in the county of Hanover, about ſix miles above the court houſe, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winſton, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above ſtairs; a large barn, and other out houſes, and a peach and apple orchard. Alſo, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blackſmith, and a cooper; or ſo much of the above mentioned property as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the balance remaining due on ſaid judgment, together with the intereſt and charges.

*Charles Copland,*
*Charles Johnſton,* } *Truſtees.*

Richmond, Auguſt 11, 1802. eptds

N. B. On the day preceding Hanover court, to wit, on the 21ſt September next, will be ſold alſo for ready money, on the plantation in Hanover above mentioned, ſeveral valuable articles of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, ſuch as Mahogany Tables, Deſk, Buffet, &c. &c. with the whole ſtock of Horſes, Cattle and Hogs thereon.

P. S. Only 363 acres of the above mentioned tract of 722 acres will be ſold at the time and place above mentioned, unleſs it ſhall be found neceſſary on the day of ſale, to ſell the whole tract.

Sept. 3d, 1802.

☞ The Sale of the Lands and Negroes, the property of Mr. Benjamin Toler, as advertiſed above, to take place on the twenty-ſecond day of this month, is poſtponed till the 27th October next, being Hanover court day; but the Furniture, Stock, &c. will be ſold, at the time and place mentioned in ſaid advertiſement. The TRUSTEES.

Sept. 11, 1802.

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To RENT,

## A BRICK HOUSE,

Fronting the Market-Houſe. For terms apply to

Alexander Gilchriſt.
*near the baſin of the Cana.*

*Richmond, Sept. 23, 1802. tf*

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*Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.*

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general aſſortment of

## DRY GOODS,

Suited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on moderate terms. They alſo have for ſale, beſt GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

*Buchanan & Pollok,*
OF PETERSBURG, AND
*Robert Pollok & Co.*
OF MANCHESTER,

Are alſo opening their ſupplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

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*Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.*

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

## *Auſtin & Anderſon,*

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All perſons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authoriſed to cloſe the buſineſs; all thoſe having claims againſt the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Auſtin,
Armiſtead Anderſon.

*Richmond, May 3, 1802.*

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## Lands in Kentucky.

TO be ſold, by public ſale, in the Tontine Coffee Houſe, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thouſand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South Eaſt of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and ſeveral riſing ſettlements: The ſoil generally good, well watered, and timber of various deſcriptions. Theſe Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be ſold at ſame time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thouſand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky—nearly the ſame diſtance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, diſtant from the latter only a few miles The ſoil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the ſettled parts of Kentucky and oppoſite a Jerſey ſettlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, eſq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indiſputable.

*As theſe Lands are to be diſpoſed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be poſitively ſold to the higheſt bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months*

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Maſterſon, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, eſquires, or Lewis Simond, eſq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

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TO RENT,

*For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling*

## HOUSE,

*(With the neceſſary back-buildings,)*

Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now in the poſſeſſion of *Meſſrs. W. & D. Burr.* Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.
*Two doors below.*

*Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf*

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*By the ſeveral late Arrivals,*

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

## Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802. [20t]

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## EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

*ESME SMOCK,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above houſe, which he purpoſes keeping in ſuch manner as, he preſumes to hope, will give general ſatisfaction. He will take particular care to be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to ſpare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore ſolicits ſuch encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furniſhed with FORAGE, and a careful Oſtler.

May 27, 1802.

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## Fresh Seeds.

*MINTON COLLINS*

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he has juſt received from Philadelphia the following

## SEEDS,

—VIZ—

RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foine, Burnet, Rye-Graſs, Burden Graſs, Furz or Whim Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Tares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Muſtard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter, Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variey of Gardan Seeds, with ſome blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glaſs Flower Bottles, and red Garden Pots, with a few choice Hyacinth Roots.

Richmond, Auguſt 15, 1802.

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## THIRD NOTICE.

*In the caſe of Edward Hyde,*

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and iſſued againſt EDWARD HYDE, merchant, of the town of Fredericksburg, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 13th, and Tueſday the 21ſt inſt. and on Saturday the 16th day of October next, at the commiſſioners' office held in the Old Auditor's Office, near the Falling Garden in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting, to chuſe aſſignees, and at the laſt ſitting, the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

*ROBERT BROOKE,*
*Secretary to the Commiſſioners.*

Richmond, September 3d, 1802.

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## Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

## *Boarding-School,*

For the reception of

*YOUNG LADIES.*

HER education ſhe flatters herſelf has been ſuch as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Thoſe young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be inſtructed in the Engliſh and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other uſeful and polite accompliſhment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requiſite attention will be given them.

The moſt approved maſters for Muſic, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Perſons deſirous of being further informed of the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Meſſrs. Macnurdo & Fiſher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

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## A TUTOR WANTED.

A MAN, who can teach the Engliſh Language grammatically, alſo Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography. Liberal wages and other advantages will be given to ſuch a perſon. A married man, with a ſmall family, will be preferred.

Harry Heth.

*Blackheath Coal Pitts, near Richmond, Sept. 17, 1802.* tf

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In the matter of *Chriſtopher Anthony* and *Tarleton Woodſon Pleaſants,*

BANKRUPTS.

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commiſſion of bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued againſt Chriſtopher Anthony & Tarleton Woodſon Pleaſants, merchants, of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Anthony and Pleaſants, are deſired to meet the aſſignees of the ſaid bankrupts eſtate, on Saturday the 9th day of October next, at the commiſſioners office in the Auditors old office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid aſſignees commencing, proſecuting, or defending any ſuit or ſuits at law or in equity, for the recovery of any part of the ſaid bankrupts eſtate and effects, and alſo to their compounding, ſubmitting to arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing on any matter or things relating thereto.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Richmond, Sept. 30th, 1802.